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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/074,734	02/13/2002	Mehrban Jam	100111713-1	6372

7590 06/02/2006

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EXAMINER

CHOWDHURY, NIGAR

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	2621

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/074,734	JAM ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Nigar Chowdhury	2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-7, 12-14, 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,970,640 by Green et al.

2. Regarding claim 1, a method for presenting photographs for display using a DVD player the method comprising (Col. 6 line 8, 58):
 - Reading a still-picture file for a selected photograph from the DVD disc (Col. 3 line 42-47)
 - Transcoding data from the still-picture file into a sequence of frames (Col. 10 line 36-44)
 - Decoding and presenting the sequence of frames (Col. 9 line 29-35, Col. 10 line 60-64)

3. Regarding claim 2, the method of claim 1, wherein the transcoding comprises: extracting DCT data from the still-picture file, encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data. (To reduce large storage information MPEG compression technique is used which has DCT. Therefore, the claimed limitation is an inherent characteristic of the Green et al.)

4. Regarding claim 3, the method of claim 2 further comprising:

- Selecting a photograph presentation mode of the DVD player (Col. 3 line 42-47)
- Navigating amongst still-picture files stored in a directory structure on a DVD disc to select the photograph for presentation (Col. 9 line 29-35, 38)

5. Regarding claim 4, the method of claim 3, wherein the transcoding further comprises:

- Outputting a sequence header prior to an key picture frame (Index has header to identify the picture frame. Col. 9 line 45, 46.)
- Outputting dummy frames after the key picture frame while the selected photograph is to be presented (Col. 3 line 34-47)
- Outputting a sequence end code to stop presentation of the selected photograph (Col. 12 line 45-49)

6. Regarding claim 5, a DVD player (Col. 6 line 8, 58) configured to present digital photographs for display the DVD player comprising:

- A transcoder for converting still-picture files to sequences of frames (Col. 10 line 36-44)
- A navigator for selecting the still-picture files and controlling the transcoder to direct presentation of the sequences (Col. 9 line 29-35, 38)

7. Method claim 6 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in the corresponding claim 2 above.

8. Method claim 7 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in the corresponding claim 4 above.

9. Regarding claim 12, the DVD player of claim 5 further comprising:

- A frame buffer for buffering the sequences to be output as at least one video signal from the DVD player (Col. 2 line 51-60)
- The transcoder outputs the sequences to a decoder and the decoder decodes the sequences prior to the sequences being sent to the frame (Col. 12 line 66 – Col. 13 line 22).

10. Referring claim 13, the DVD player of claim 5, wherein the DVD player also comprises a game machine (Fig. 2 (268), Col. 6 line 4)

11. Regarding claim 14, the DVD player of claim 13 wherein the navigator comprises software in form of game product. (Col. 7 line 61- Col. 8 line 5)

12. Claim 23 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in the corresponding claim 1 above.

13. Claim 24 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in the corresponding claim 14 above.

14. Regarding claim 25, the DVD player of claim 23 wherein the DVD player comprises a stand alone DVD player (Col. 6 line 8, 58)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

15. Claims 8, 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,970,640 by Green et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,975,809 by Eiref et al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,907,188 by Nonomura et al.

16. Regarding claim 8, Green teaches the DVD player (Col. 6 line 8, 58) but Green fails to teach a free running timer for use by the navigator in timing the selection of the still picture files so as to present the selected still picture slides in a slide show format.

Eiref teaches free running timer or clock (Fig. 1 (116), Col. 3 line 28-32)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have free running clock to consume power.

Green and Eiref fails to teach slide show. Nonomura teach slide show (in Col. 1 line 17-24)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have slide show of still picture which is convenient for viewer and also easy to show in a group of people in meeting or in conference.

17. Regarding claim 19, Green teaches the DVD player (Col. 6 line 8, 58) but Green fails to teach a free running timer for use by the navigator in timing the selection of the MPEG2 sequences so as to present the selected still picture slides in a slide show format.

Eiref teaches free running timer or clock (Fig. 1 (116), Col. 3 line 28-32)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have free running clock to consume power.

Green and Eiref fails to teach slide show and MPEG2. Nonomura teach slide show (in Col. 1 line 17-24)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have slide show of still picture which is convenient for viewer and also easy to show in a group of people in meeting or in conference.

Moreover, Green and Eiref both fails to teach MPEG2. It is noted that the use of MPEG2 is old and well-known in the recording art. Therefore, official notice is taken. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a well-known MPEG2 to compress the data into different format than MPEG which is old version of MPEG2.

18. Claims 9-11, 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,970,640 by Green et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,907,188 by Nonomura et al.

19. Regarding claim 9, Green teaches the DVD player (Col. 6 line 8, 58) but Green fails to teach remote control.

Nonomura teaches remote control which is comprising:

- A remote control for sending commands to the navigator to control the selection and presentation of the still picture files (Fig. 22, Col. 19 line 63-Col. 20 line 2)
- Buttons for controlling presentation of a DVD movie are re-used to control the presentation of the still picture files (Col. 19 line 58-Col. 20 line 20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a remote control to control the display screen by user preference and it is also easy to control the screen from any where of the room.

20. Regarding claim 10, Green teaches the DVD player (Col. 6 line 8, 58) but Green fails to teach remote control.

Nonomura teaches remote control which is comprising (Col. 20 line 17-20):

- A first button that is re-used to function as a display picture control
- A second button that is re-used to function as a previous picture control
- A third button that is re-used to function as a next picture control.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a remote control to control the display screen by user preference and it is also easy to control the screen from any where of the room.

21. Regarding claim 11, Green teaches the DVD player (Col. 6 line 8, 58) but Green fails to teach remote control.

Nonomura teaches remote control which is comprising (Col. 19 line 58-Col. 20 line 20)

- A set of buttons that are re-used to navigate through a directory structure of still-picture files
- The set of buttons includes a button that functions as a one level up in the directory structure and a button that functions as a one level down in the directory structure.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a remote control to control the display screen by user preference and it is also easy to control the screen from any where of the room.

22. Claims 20-22 are rejected for the same reason as discussed in the corresponding claims 9-11 respectively above.

23. Claims 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,970,640 by Green et al.

24. Regarding claim 15, Green teaches DVD player (Col. 6 line 8, 58) and MPEG sequences that include the digital photographs as I-picture frame (Col. 3 line 33-47) but Green fails to teach MPEG2. It is noted that the use of MPEG2 is old and well-known in the recording art. Therefore, official notice is taken. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

have a well-known MPEG2 to compress the data into different format than MPEG which is old version of MPEG2.

25. Regarding claim 16, wherein the transcoding comprises: extracting DCT data from the still-picture file, encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data. (To reduce large storage information MPEG2 compression technique is used which has DCT. Therefore, the claimed limitation is an inherent characteristic of the Green et al.)

26. Regarding claim 17, Green teaches encoder which comprising:

- Encoding a sequence header including height and width information (Col. 9 line 45, 46)
- Encoder to encode dummy frames after each I-picture frame (Col. 3 line 34-47),
- Encoder to encode a sequence end code (Col. 12 line 45-49)

27. Regarding claim 18, Green teaches a DVD player (Col. 6 line 8, 58), MPEG sequences that include the digital photographs as I-picture frame (Col. 3 line 33-47), and a frame buffer for buffering the decoded MPEG sequences to be output (Col. 2 line 51-60, Col. 12 line 66 – Col. 13 line 22), but Green fails to teach MPEG2. It is noted that the use of MPEG2 is old and well-known in the recording art. Therefore, official notice is taken. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to have a well-known MPEG2 to compress the data into different format than MPEG which is old version of MPEG2.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

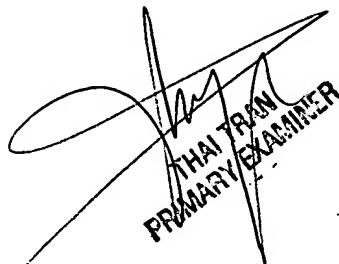
(1) 5,987,179, (2) 6,424,795, (3) 6,976,229, (4) 6,952,799

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nigar Chowdhury whose telephone number is 571-272-8890. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 AM - 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NIC
05/22/2006



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "THAI TRAN", is written over a stylized, overlapping "X" mark. To the right of the signature, the text "PRIMARY EXAMINER" is printed in a bold, sans-serif font.